

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 86.1327-90

less of the value at each non-zero data point and within ± 0.3 percent of full scale on the zero data point, then concentration values may be calculated by using the linear calibration equation for that range. If the deviation exceeds these limits, then the best-fit non-linear equation which represents the data within these limits shall be used to determine concentration values.

(d) The initial and periodic interference, system check, and calibration test procedures specified in 40 CFR part 86, subpart D, may be used in lieu of the procedures in this section.

[48 FR 52210, Nov. 16, 1983, as amended at 62 FR 47129, Sept. 5, 1997]

§ 86.1325-94 Methane analyzer calibration.

Prior to introduction into service and monthly thereafter, the methane analyzer shall be calibrated:

(a) Follow the manufacturer's instructions for instrument startup and operation. Adjust the analyzer to optimize performance.

(b) Zero the methane analyzer with zero-grade air.

(c) Calibrate on each used operating range with a minimum of 6, approximately equally spaced, CH₄ in air calibration gases (e.g., 15, 40, 45, 60, 75, and 90 percent of that range). For each range calibrated, if the deviation from a least-squares best-fit straight line is within ± 2 percent of the value at each non-zero data point and within ± 0.3 percent of full scale on the zero data point, then concentration values may be calculated by using the linear calibration equation for that range. If the deviation exceeds these limits, then the best-fit non-linear equation which represents the data within these limits shall be used to determine concentration values.

[59 FR 48531, Sept. 21, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 47129, Sept. 5, 1997]

§ 86.1326-90 Calibration of other equipment.

Other test equipment used for testing shall be calibrated as often as required by the manufacturer or as necessary according to good practice. Specific equipment requiring calibration is the gas chromatograph and flame ionization detector used in measuring meth-

anol and the high pressure liquid chromatograph (HPLC) and ultraviolet detector for measuring formaldehyde.

[54 FR 14596, Apr. 11, 1989]

§ 86.1327-90 Engine dynamometer test procedures; overview.

(a) The engine dynamometer test procedure is designed to determine the brake specific emissions of hydrocarbons, nonmethane hydrocarbons carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate, methanol and formaldehyde, as applicable. The test procedure consists of a "cold" start test following either natural or forced cool-down periods described in §§ 86.1334 and 86.1335, respectively. A "hot" start test follows the "cold" start test after a hot soak of 20 minutes. The idle test of subpart P of this part may be run after the "hot" start test. The exhaust emissions are diluted with ambient air and a continuous proportional sample is collected for analysis during both the cold- and hot-start tests. The composite samples collected are analyzed either in bags or continuously for hydrocarbons (HC), methane (CH₄—as applicable), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), or in sample collection impingers for methanol (CH₃OH) and sample collection impingers (or cartridges) for formaldehyde (HCHO). Measurement of CH₃OH and HCHO may be omitted for 1990 through 1994 model year methanol-fueled engines when a FID calibrated on methanol is used. A bag or continuous sample of the dilution air is similarly analyzed for background levels of hydrocarbon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen and, if appropriate, methane and/or methanol and/or formaldehyde. In addition, for diesel-cycle engines, particulates are collected on fluorocarbon-coated glass fiber filters or fluorocarbon-based (membrane) filters, and the dilution air may be prefiltered.

(b) Engine torque and rpm command set points shall be issued at 5 (10 Hz recommended) Hz or greater during both the cold and hot start tests. Feedback engine torque and rpm shall be recorded at least once every second during the test.

(c) Using the torque and rpm feedback signals the brake horsepower is

integrated with respect to time for the cold and hot cycles. This produces a brake horsepower-hour value that enables the brake-specific emissions to be determined (see § 86.1342, Calculations; gaseous exhaust emissions, and § 86.1343, Calculations; particulate exhaust emissions.).

(d)(1) When an engine is tested for exhaust emissions or is operated for service accumulation on an engine dynamometer, the complete engine shall be tested, with all emission control devices installed and functioning.

(2) Evaporative emission controls need not be connected if data are provided to show that normal operating conditions are maintained in the engine induction system.

(3) On air-cooled engines, the fan shall be installed.

(4) Additional accessories (e.g., oil cooler, alternators, air compressors, etc.) may be installed or their loading simulated if typical of the in-use application.

(5) The engine may be equipped with a production type starter.

(e) Means of engine cooling which will maintain the engine operating temperatures (e.g., temperatures of intake air, oil, water, etc.) at approximately the same temperature as specified by the manufacturer shall be used. Auxiliary fan(s) may be used to maintain engine cooling during operation on the dynamometer. Rust inhibitors and lubrication additives may be used, up to the levels recommended by the additive manufacturer. Antifreeze mixtures and other coolants typical of those approved for use by the manufacturer may be used.

(f) *Exhaust system.* The exhaust system shall meet the following requirements:

(1) *Gasoline-fueled and methanol-fueled Otto-cycle engines.* A chassis-type exhaust system shall be used. For all catalyst systems, the distance from the exhaust manifold flange(s) to the catalyst shall be the same as in the vehicle configuration unless the manufacturer provides data showing equivalent performance at another location. The catalyst container may be removed during all test sequences prior to the practice cycle, and replaced with an equivalent

container having an inactive catalyst support.

(2) *Petroleum-fueled and methanol-fueled diesel engines.* Either a chassis-type or a facility-type exhaust system or both systems simultaneously may be used. If the engine is equipped with an exhaust aftertreatment device, the exhaust pipe must be the same diameter as found in-use for at least 4 pipe diameters upstream to the inlet of the beginning of the expansion section containing the aftertreatment device. The exhaust backpressure or restriction shall follow the same criteria as in § 86.1330-90(f) and may be set with a valve (muffler omitted). The catalyst container may be removed during all test sequences prior to the practice cycle, and replaced with an equivalent container having an inactive catalyst support.

(i) The engine exhaust system shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The total length of the tubing from the exit of the engine exhaust manifold, turbocharger outlet or aftertreatment device to the primary dilution tunnel shall not exceed 32 feet (9.8 m).

(B) The initial portion of the exhaust system may consist of a typical in-use (i.e., length, diameter, material, etc.) chassis-type exhaust system.

(C) The distance from the exhaust manifold flange(s) or turbocharger outlet to any exhaust aftertreatment device shall be the same as in the vehicle configuration or within the distance specifications provided by the manufacturer.

(D) For engines which are not equipped with exhaust aftertreatment devices, all tubing in excess of 12 feet (3.7 m) from the exit of the turbocharger or exhaust manifold shall be insulated. For engines equipped with exhaust aftertreatment devices, all tubing after the aftertreatment device which is in excess of 12 feet (3.7 m) shall be insulated.

(E) If the tubing is required to be insulated, the radial thickness of the insulation must be at least 1.0 inch (25 mm). The thermal conductivity of the insulating material must have a value no greater than 0.75 BTU-in/hr/ft²/°F (0.065 W/m-K) measured at 700 °F (371 °C).

(F) A smoke meter or other instrumentation may be inserted into the exhaust system tubing. If this option is exercised in the insulated portion of the tubing, then a minimal amount of tubing not to exceed 18 inches may be left uninsulated. However, no more than 12 feet (3.66 m) of tubing can be left uninsulated in total, including the length at the smoke meter.

(ii) The facility-type exhaust system shall meet the following requirements:

(A) It must be composed of smooth tubing made of typical in-use steel or stainless steel. This tubing shall have a maximum inside diameter of 6.0 in (15 cm).

(B) Short sections (altogether not to exceed 20 percent of the entire tube length) of flexible tubing at connection points are allowed.

[54 FR 14596, Apr. 11, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 34374, June 30, 1995; 62 FR 47129, Sept. 5, 1997]

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aldehyde (HCHO). Measurement of CH₃OH and HCHO may be omitted for 1990 through 1994 model year methanol-fueled engines when a FID calibrated on methanol is used. A bag or continuous sample of the dilution air is similarly analyzed for background levels of hydrocarbon, methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen and, if appropriate, methanol and formaldehyde. In addition, for petroleum-fueled, natural gas-fueled, liquefied petroleum gas-fueled and methanol-fueled diesel engines, particulates are collected on fluorocarbon-coated glass fiber filters or fluorocarbon-based (membrane) filters, and the dilution air may be prefiltered.

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